

# McGill Daily



Vol. 3, No. 37.

Montreal, Thursday, November 13, 1913.

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### MAJOR MACNAUGHTON TO ADDRESS C.O.T.C.

Officer of Canadian Field Artillery to Speak on "A Battery in Action"

This Friday evening Major MacNaughton, of the Canadian Field Artillery, will address the C.O.T.C. on a "Battery in Action," explaining in detail all the actions of the guns, the carrying up of ammunition and the choice of a position. He will have special apparatus on hand to clear up the various points.

This will be a very good opportunity of gaining a knowledge of actual ser-

vice, and will provide a most interesting entertainment for all who can attend at the corps' building at the corner of McTavish and Sherbrooke streets at 8.00 p.m.

### CALGARY ADOPTS HARVARD COLORS

Calgary, Alta., Nov. 12.—The newly instituted University of Calgary, finding it difficult, in fact impossible to obtain colors that have not been adopted by any other college, have finally decided on the Harvard crimson as the college color.

A great many crimes are far beyond the reach of the law. For instance, George Stovall drew \$7,500 a year for managing the St. Louis Browns.

## "HOW TO SELL" FOR ENGINEERS

Science Men Addressed on Engineering Salesmanship

### MR. FULLER SPEAKS

Discourse and Banquet at Meeting of Science Undergraduate Society

"The Engineering Salesman," was the subject of an address last night to the science undergraduates by Mr. Fuller, of the Fairbanks-Morse Company. It was the "How to Get On" for those intending to sell the products of construction work. There was a large attendance, and the discourses were followed by a supper.

Kendall Keeping, president of the society, introduced Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Fuller spoke of the time when the young graduate in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering gets out and works and what they do. He said they did one of three things: entered one of three professions. One might become a consulting engineer. He said that men going in for this class of work should obtain experience before anything else.

Another might go in for manufacturing engineering. A young engineer in this branch of work has first to learn all about the construction of machinery before he is in a position to command notice. The third class of engineering was engineering salesmanship. The first thing a young engineer going in for this work should do is to learn the construction, then he would be able to sell the products with much greater success.

Mr. Fuller stated that most men become one or other of the last two classes mentioned and that the best was the engineering salesman.

He said that every young man should pick out whatever branch of engineering he thought himself best fitted for and go in for that branch. He said that a great many men went in for a branch they did not especially care for, and hence did not make much of a success of it. He said that some men who would be great engineers in one branch have taken up another one, in which they are only partially successful.

The most important thing for a young engineer getting out into the world was to get a good start and not to get into a rut. Mr. Fuller cited a case of a classmate of his who had on graduating received a position as milk-tester for the City of Boston at the salary of \$1,500 a year. He said that his fellow thought that the young engineer was very lucky, but to-day that man is still testing milk at the same salary.

Mr. Fuller said that the young college graduate should be satisfied with small remuneration for the first few years, but that he should always be on the lookout for opportunities to show his ability. He should spend some years becoming proficient in his special line and then he would be in a position to command a good salary.

Dean Adams, the next speaker, referred to Mr. Fuller in glowing terms. He also spoke about salesmanship, which proved very interesting and amusing. He concluded with a reference to the extremely good advice contained in the previous speaker's address.

Dr. Porter was next called upon to speak. In a few words he complimented the Undergraduates' Society on getting a man of Mr. Fuller's calibre to address the meeting. He also referred to the sterling quality of the address.

The next item on the programme was the selection of an honorary president of the society. The name of Dean Adams was proposed by Fullerton and seconded by Lyons. Dean Adams was the unanimous choice of the meeting.

Mr. Keeping announced that the Railway and Mining Societies had decided not to amalgamate with the Undergraduates' Society and that the last named society would continue its meetings as in former years.

The question of setting aside \$100 for the purpose of publishing the prize essays was carried.

It was moved by Chambers and seconded by Forbes that the sum of \$50 be awarded for essays as was done last year. The motion was carried.

The minutes of the society were then read by L. Nesbitt, the secretary.

The next matter taken up was the advisability of holding a science dinner. It was decided that the Science Undergraduates' Society go on record as being in favor of a faculty dinner. Ballots will be printed and issued amongst the students, and the officers in charge will report at the next meeting.

### THEATRE NIGHT.

It was definitely announced yesterday that Theatre Night would be held on November the twenty-fourth. This date was thought to be more suitable than the alternative one in January. The sanction of the Committee of Morals and Discipline has not been given as yet.

## DR. CALDWELL WELL RECEIVED

Large Audience Hears His Lecture in Strathcona Hall

### THE "PRACTICALS"

Americanism Shown by Speaker to be Synonymous With Pragmatism

Especially laden with interest to the college student was Dr. Caldwell's remarkable address delivered last night before the Philosophical Society on "Pragmatism as Americanism." He read a chapter of his new book dealing with the subject. One of those present afterwards remarked on the address "If the particular chapter read, may be taken as a criterion of the book as a whole its appearance in Montreal should be awaited with the greatest interest." There was a large attendance.

Emphasizing that the modern discussion of Pragmatism as Americanism was put forward purely tentatively, Doctor Caldwell pointed out in a most concise and convincing manner how his review of the schools of philosophy reflects typically American ideals. It has developed from the desire for the concrete as opposed to the purely abstract in a word it represents the practicality of the American people.

Doctor Caldwell touched in a most interesting way on American University life, mentioning that the most popular subjects in the American seats of higher learning were economics and biology. The American student is above all things practical and chooses his course, which is a more elective one than in the European universities, from the subjects which have as their end action.

Mr. R. M. Ferguson, the vice-president of the Society, who filled the chair in the absence of the President, spoke in terms of appreciation from the standpoint of the undergraduates of Doctor Caldwell's address. He invited a general discussion of the subject.

Doctor Hickson spoke in terms of the warmest praise of his colleague's work, but differed from him on several points. Doctor Tait, the protagonist of Pragmatism in local circles presented the case for the defence, and incidentally assured himself a very large audience when he addressed the club on Pragmatism by the mastery of his subject, which his remarks displayed.

Monsieur Pendriau, who made such a brilliant debut into local philosophical circles by his paper on Modernism in France had before the society at a previous meeting, also complimented the speaker of the evening on what he termed the comprehensive and suggestive manner in which he dealt with his subject.

The chairman then reminded the society of the next meeting of the society, an open one to which all are invited, when Professor Yerkes of Harvard will speak on "Eugenics," a subject which as the chairman remarked, is talked about very much, but very little understood.

The meeting then adjourned, the evening having been most successful.

## TOWNSHIPS STUDENTS ARE TO MEET TONIGHT

Luncheon and Acquaintanceship Reception at McGill Union This Evening

Informal receptions by McGill locality clubs are becoming the rule. Tonight the students whose homes are in the Eastern Townships will dine in the Grill Room of the Union. The time of meeting has been placed at 6.15 p.m.

After dinner the company will meet in the Music Room upstairs, where they will be given an opportunity to become acquainted.

This will be the first meeting of the Eastern Townships Club, and it will be of the happy free-and-easy variety. The meeting will last until 8 o'clock. All men from the Eastern Townships are invited to attend.

## MANY ROOTERS FOR SATURDAY

McGill Will Have Good Support in Crucial Struggle

### LISTS FILLING RAPIDLY

Large Number of Berth Reservations Made Yesterday

Reservations are being made rapidly for berths in the special cars which will be run to Toronto on Friday, to accommodate the students who are going up for the purpose of taking in the big game on Saturday.

Yesterday afternoon when the Students' Council office closed, sufficient reservations to fill one sleeper had been made and an even greater rush for places is expected to-day. By tonight it is thought that enough names will have been handed in to give some idea of the number of cars that it will be necessary to charter.

The excursion will be run over the Grand Trunk and unless a special train is necessary, the cars will be attached to the ten-thirty express leaving the Bonaventure station. This train is scheduled to arrive at the Queen City at half-past seven in the morning.

Owing to the fact that many of those who are going up to Toronto to tend to stay there over the week-end, no arrangements are being made by the Council for the return journey. Several of the team's supporters live in or near Toronto and will pay a visit to their homes for a couple of days, while a number of others intend to stay with friends. As a consequence nothing can be done regarding reservations for the return journey, as the number who will return on Saturday night is not known. Anything might happen, even in Toronto, should McGill defeat the Blue and White.

The football team will go up to-morrow morning, a special car having been engaged for them. While in Toronto the squad will put up at the Prince George, and this hostelry will consequently be the mecca for followers of the fall game on Saturday. Although the Argos and Ottawa are scheduled to clash at Rosedale at the same hour as McGill and Varsity, there is little interest taken in this game, and it will probably only draw the overflow from the Intercollegiate struggle.

## FIRST-AID COURSE MAY BE CONTINUED

Twenty-five Men Received Certificates Last Year

Last year Dr. Porter, in charge of the Mining Department, inaugurated a course in first aid for miners, which proved very successful. Twenty-five men secured the certificate: "Qualified to Render First Aid to the Injured," from the St. John's Ambulance Association.

When seen Professor Porter stated there is under consideration at the present time a similar course for this season. But this will be open to men of all faculties.

"A practical knowledge of the principles of first aid is useful to all, but especially is it desirable for engineers who must render assistance in case of the accidents which are bound to occur in their work. I would like to see this a part of the regular course," he said.

Dr. John McCrae, of the Medical School, and one of the most successful lecturers for the St. John's Ambulance Association, gave the course last year.

The course runs over a period of about eight weeks—one night per week—at the end of which an examination is held by the association and a certificate granted to the successful candidates.

The association will not allow lectures to be given under its supervision to a class of less than twenty-five. The fee for the course and certificate is under two dollars.

Any student in the University who would care to take a course in first aid is requested to hand his name in immediately to S. J. Mathewson, of the Mining Society, or to Prof. Porter, both in the Chemistry and Mining Building.

### FACULTY HUMANIST CLUB OPENED AT NEBRASKA.

"The Humanist Club," composed of a select group of university professors, has just been organized at the University of Nebraska. Each professor is to give an address to his fellows emphasizing the humanity side of the special work in which he is interested.

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## BILL MURRAY SECOND IN MILE AT OXFORD

McGill's Rhodes Scholar Makes Good on the Track

According to latest advices from Oxford, Bill Murray who last year was McGill's choice for the Rhodes scholarship, is rapidly making a name for himself in athletic circles at England's oldest University.

At the annual sports, held recently, the former Canadian Intercollegiate champion, took second in the mile event after putting up a strenuous fight for first place. On his showing to date Bill looks to be a likely contender for a permanent position on the Oxford track team.

While at McGill, Murray made a name for himself both as a student and an athlete, having taken honors in the Arts course and in his final year being captain of the championship track team. The Intercollegiate meet took place at McGill that season and Bill surprised the crowd by winning the mile handily. Besides his successes on the track and in the classroom McGill's present representative at Oxford took a prominent part in many other branches of undergraduate activity. He was the founder and first editor of the "McGill Daily" and established an enviable reputation as a brilliant orator and debater. His career in England is being followed with interest by his friends here.

## STUDENTS

Here is a Sample of our

### 25c Menu

LUNCH FROM 12 TO 2 P.M. SUPPLY, 5.30 TO 7.00

SOUPS. Tomato.

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Roast Pork, Apple Sauce.

Roast Beef.

Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce.

VEGETABLES.

Green Peas. Sweet Corn.

Mashed Potatoes.

PASTRY.

Deep Apple Pie.

Strawberry Jam Roll.

Rice Custard.

Tea. Coffee.

Bread and Butter.

**Charles Green**  
117 METCALFE

### PUBLIC MUSEUMS AT MICHIGAN.

In the medical building of Michigan University, three museums are open to the public at all hours that the building is open. The Pathological Museum is located in the southeast corner of the first floor. Along the corridors of the third floor are cases containing old books and rare documents. On the walls are drawings which have been made by students at various times.



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There are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of training officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to West Point in the United States.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose. And there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissioners in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulation of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 15 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$800.

The annual entrance examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Military College, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

H.Q. 94-3.

9-05.

OVER SIX THOUSAND  
REGISTERED AT PENN.

Increase of 1,060 Over Registration Figures of Preceding Year

Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—The enrollment in all departments of the University of Pennsylvania for the session of 1913-1914 reaches the unprecedented total of 6,549. Allowance for duplications, arising from the fact that the same students in some instances register in more than one department, leaves a net registration of 6,347, or an increase of 1,060 over the enrollment of the preceding year.

Nearly all departments share in this gain, the most notable increase being in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce and in the Evening School of Accounts and Business.

The extension courses established this year at Wilkes-Barre and Scranton enrolled 279 students, making the total enrollment of the Wharton School in its three branches 1,899. The only other department of the University which exceeds this total is the College, which comprises Arts and Science, Biology, Music, College Courses for Teachers and the Summer School. The total in the College is 1,909, representing a net gain of 299 over 1912-1913.

In the Towne Scientific School there is a net gain of 14. In this school the courses of Civil, Chemical, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering show slight losses, while gains are found in Architecture and Chemistry. The School of Architecture continues its advance in registration, the total this year being 259, or an increase of 42. The Graduate School, with an enrollment of 438, is 67 ahead of the preceding year.

The Law School, with a total enrollment of 281, is just two short of the figures of last year. The Medical School is still feeling the effects of the increase in entrance requirements put in to effect within the past few years. The enrollment of 233 shows a loss of 37.

Interest in registration statistics usually centres in a comparison of the enrollment of the Freshman Class. For all departments the registration last year counted 1,291 students, whereas in 1912-1913 the figures are 1,517, a net gain of 226. The most remarkable gain is in the course of Arts and Science. The Freshman enrollment shows an increase of more than 50 per cent. over the preceding year. The Arts and Science Freshmen now number 154. Biology, with a registration of 20, is 100 per cent. more than for the preceding year. The Wharton School continues to attract more regular students in its first year classes. The registration of 236 being 64 more than last year. A gain of 45 is shown in the Freshman registration of the Evening School, which numbers 199. The Dental School, with 230 students, has a gain of 52 over the preceding year, while the Veterinary School with 60 students, shows a gain of 22.

MCGILL WINS  
HER PROTEST

English Rugby Game With Lachine Will Be Played Over Again

## HIGH LEAGUE STANDING

Splendid Chance For Championship Offered by Decision of Association

The McGill English Rugby team last night won their protest, and the game with Lachine will be played over again on Saturday. Last Saturday's game was assigned by the referee to the Lachine aggregation, but Captain Busby for the students put in a claim for a new ruling, alleging incompetence on the part of the officials. His application has been upheld by the Montreal English Rugby Association.

Busby has agreed to play the game over again on Saturday at the High School grounds. If the condition of the grounds shall be found too bad to play, Lachine and McGill will each be given one point. The result of this would be to place McGill and the Scotch English Rugby team on a tie for the championship of the Montreal league. McGill has now won 7 points, and Scotch, by their last win, made their total 8 points. If McGill wins their game a week from Saturday, they will have an aggregate of 9 points, and will be given the league championship.

The McGill English team expressed regret at their necessity to appeal the referee's decision of last Saturday, but considered their errors too flagrant to be overlooked.

Most of the Lachine tries, said Busby, had been scored in gross violation of the English Rugby rules, some in the point of passing, and others in crossing the line. He drew attention to the several times when Lachine had crossed the line, yet had been refused points by the referee. He re-told the story of many parts of the game where the referee and side-line officials had, he claimed, been in error.

Busby also made a vigorous protest against the rough tactics Lachine had brought into operation during the game. They had frequently disregarded the rules against interference. He thought it the roughest game McGill had played this year.

McGill first demanded that the game be handed over to McGill.

Lachine has the reputation of being the roughest team in the league, and it has been frequently stated that they should be asked to leave it. Failing in his first request, Busby was granted his second.

An all-star Montreal English Rugby team, including many McGill players, will meet Ottawa next Saturday.

Harvard's Sampson Weakling in Youth

Best American Half-back, Now Stronger than Jeffreys, Once Physically Puny

Cambridge, Nov. 12.—Huntington Hardwick, a New England youth, who won Harvard's strength test, showed more physical efficiency than John L. Sullivan, Jeffries, Sandow, and other noted physical giants ever known in his prime, and the Crimson strong man only a few years ago took up athletics as a last resort to improve his health.

Hardwick recently passed Dr. Dudley Sargent's strength examination with 1,296.2 points, over 300 points more than Jack Johnson's best. Yet he was a weakling in his youth.

The latest physical wonder, while very muscular, is not over developed, and Dr. Sargent, who has examined nearly every prominent strong man during the last decade, paid Hardwick the following tribute: "He has more physical efficiency than any man I ever examined."

Winning strength tests is nothing new for "Tuck" Hardwick, as he is affectionately known to his friends. In his youth, he won the title of Harvard's strong man, but this season he surpassed his own efforts and made the best showing of any athlete at Harvard in recent years.

"Hardwick is a splendidly proportioned young man," said Harvard's celebrated physical instructor, "and his figures for the annual examination were: Height, 6 feet 11 1/2 inches; weight, 174 pounds; reach, 73 inches; neck, 15 1/2 inches; chest, 33 inches; waist, 31 1/2 inches; calves, 15 1/2 inches; thighs, 22 1/2 inches; biceps, 14 1/2 inches; forearm, 12 1/2 inches; lung capacity, 300 cubic inches; back strength, 724 pounds; leg strength combined, 1,166 pounds; grip of right hand, 165 pounds; grip of left hand, 143 pounds."

Hardwick's showing was all the more remarkable, declared Dr. Sargent, "because he didn't train for the tests. In the past athletes have practiced strenuously the exercises on which the tests are based."

"Thus, when Hardwick clinched himself but ten times, other boys of far less strength have been able by strict training to do this feat about fifty times. Had Hardwick done this he would have added many points to his score."

Years ago Hardwick gave scant promise of some day becoming Harvard's strongest student. The youngster, often under doctor's care, was weak and puny. He cared little for physical exertion.

Even when entering Groton to prepare for Harvard, Hardwick was still a feeble first. But he had been still at Groton long before he cultivated a passionate fondness for games. The youth carefully husbanded his strength by scientific training, and eventually little knots of muscles began appearing over his body.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three main sports at the Cambridge institution. Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick loomed up most conspicuously in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced, as well as an All-American selection. Against Yale, Hardwick fully outdid himself. Scarcely is such phenomenal playing seen on a football field.

The star back was always in the midst of the battle. He handled some of the biggest men in the league as if they were pigmies. On the attack he was generally the buffer for the man carrying the ball.

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DEBATERS TO REPRESENT  
MCGILL NOT YET CHOSEN

No Decision Reached in Meeting Last Night — New Meeting Is Called for To-night

A very disappointing number of students presented themselves at the "Lit." last night. The final try-out for debaters to represent McGill in the approaching Intercollegiate debating series took place, but it was decided to leave the selection of speakers to a general meeting of the society to-night in the Union at 7.30 sharp.

The subject was, "Resolved, that a universal minimum wage system should be adopted by all employers of labor."

C. K. Mathewson, the first speaker, spent some time referring to the ambiguity of the wording of the resolution. He pointed out conditions among the lower classes and spoke of the hardships of the jails, the asylums, the hospitals.

Mr. Lane replied briefly in some well-chosen arguments.

"A man will leave minimum wages," said John Hall, who spoke next, "and go to piece work. It is fair to help a man who won't help himself."

Hugh Farthing, in reply, maintained that a minimum wage implies a minimum of decent living which every person who is willing to work should expect. Capital is entitled to reward as well as labor.

COLLEGE CELEBRATES  
ITS 75th BIRTHDAY

Dr. Lyman Abbott Congratulates Ancient Holyoke in Anniversary Services

South Hadley, Mass., Nov. 11.—The celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Mount Holyoke College on Nov. 8, 1837, took place at the college Saturday.

The morning exercises were held in Mary Lyon chapel at 10.30, when the address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dean of Divinity, in the absence of President Woolley, entertained the trustees and about 60 guests at luncheon in Mead hall.

An alumni meeting was held in Dwight hall, and a meeting of the trustees was called at the same time in the president's office. A reception to alumnae members of the faculty and the preliminary exercises were given at 4 o'clock in the Pearson's Hall, and in evening a concert was given in Mary Lyon chapel by the Tempo male quartette of Hartford, Conn.

YALE STUDENTS WROTH  
AT FACULTY MEMBERS

Restrictions Imposed on Junior Promenade Result of Last Year's Excesses

New Haven, November 12.—Undergraduates have made many protests against restrictions placed on the 1914 junior promenade by Dean Jones of the College and the "Chancellor" of the Scientific School. These restrictions are generally regarded on the campus as being somewhat extreme. They are a direct result of the excesses of the 1913 promenade.

Figures based on the preliminary catalogue show that Connecticut, as usual has more representatives among the undergraduates than any other State. The total in both departments is 541. New York coming second with 516.

Every State in Nevada is represented. Thirty-eight undergraduates come from foreign countries. Of these, 8 hail from China, and 7 from Turkey and Hawaii, while other countries represented are Canada, Italy, Greece, England, Germany, Bermuda, Brazil, Chili, and the Philippine Islands.

J. C. Meem, recently delivered an illustrated lecture here, describing the progress of tunnel and subway construction in cities. Dr. Rhoda Erdman, of the Berlin Institute for Infectious Diseases, has been appointed to a research fellowship in zoology in Yale. Another foreign student is Miss Ellen Glitsch, a Russian woman, and a member of the faculty of the University of Christiania, Norway, who is taking a course in radioactivity under Prof. Bertram B. Boltwood. Professor Boltwood has discovered a new radioactive element which he has named ionium.

Dr. David A. P. Smith, the oldest living Yale graduate, both from the College and from the Law School, has just celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday in Springfield, Mass. He is still active in mind and body, and is an enthusiastic alumnus. He is the sole survivor of the College class of 1829 and of the Medical School class of 1842.

The Yale Memorial Society has been formed for the purpose of studying Jewish culture and ideals. The purpose of the organization, which exists at other universities, is approved by Yale officials.

DINING ROOM FOR WISCONSIN.

A dining room with facilities for feeding over eight hundred students has been established at the University of Wisconsin this year. The inauguration of this new feature affords an opportunity for students to obtain an abundance of suitable food, well prepared, at cost price.

THE OTHER COLLEGES  
Notes and News Gleaned From Exchanges

Columbia University has a record attendance of 10,459 students this fall.

Football was played in China 100 years before the Christian era, according to Harper's Weekly. The records show that an Emperor of the Han Dynasty made football his chief occupation, "so that literary studies fell into disrepute."

Recent agitation of the question of the regulation of student dancing at the University of Kansas has ended in a decided slump in the attendance at downtown dances. According to a ruling of the University Council, no student may attend a dance at which a general price of admission is charged.

A new system of taking attendance of students at chemistry lectures has been adopted at the University of Pennsylvania. At the beginning of each semester each student is given sixteen tickets, numbered from one to sixteen, to be presented for admission at the sixteen lectures delivered during the term. Besides the number of the lecture, each ticket also bears a date, thus making a satisfactory record of attendance. The plan is expected to supersede the roll call, thereby saving time and abolishing the practice of answering for absent men.

"Expelled for not drinking beer," is the surprising headline in the newspapers telling of a cable from Griefswald, Germany, which states that because of criticism of the college drinking customs as illustrated in a typical "beer evening" celebration, one student was sentenced to three days' confinement in the university dungeon, two others were expelled, and four more were summoned to trial before the student officials. The dispatch is all the more startling because of the recent terrific indictments against alcohol by some of the most brilliant scientists and professors of Germany.

At the National Pan-Hellenic Congress, which has just closed in Chicago, and which was attended by nearly 500 women representing many college societies, the following important resolution was adopted:

"That no sorority represented in the National Pan-Hellenic Congress bid a girl who has been a member of a so-called sorority, or other organization, to join her organization, or to join any other school of equivalent standing, whether such society exist openly or secretly. This ruling to apply to a person who shall either have been a member of such a society after September, 1915."

That men do not come to college primarily for athletics but mainly through the influence of school and undergraduates is indicated by statements collected from every member of last year's freshman class at Dartmouth. Three hundred and eighty-one men were in survey of similar nature existing in a high school or other school of equivalent standing, whether such society exist openly or secretly. This ruling to apply to a person who shall either have been a member of such a society after September, 1915."

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## SECOND TEAM STRENGTHENS FOR GAME WITH ST. MIKES

Stars Discovered in Class Games Will Be Used On Saturday—  
Chantel Hurt in Practice Yesterday

After a light preliminary signal practice, mainly for the purpose of giving those kept away late by lectures a chance to turn up, the intermediate team was lined up against the seniors yesterday afternoon.

The field was in a horrible mess as a result of the snow storm Tuesday and the warmer weather yesterday, the mud causing a great deal of loose play. The seconds seemed to have great difficulty getting under way.

Several new men were out with Sinc McEvenue's lot, only playing for their second or third time on the team. Their appearance was the result of last Saturday's game with St. Michael's, when the team showed itself to be a bit light, and had difficulty in holding their opponents. As the return game is this Saturday, when to gain the intermediate championship, the B.C. White team may be called upon to play more than St. Michael's, changes had to be made immediately.

Eberts has been playing on the half line with Buckley, Smith and Fawcett have alternated for the other position. Eberts made a good showing in some of the class and year games. He has lots of weight combined with speed, and got through several times yesterday for ten or fifteen yards.

Buckley as usual was the best of the intermediate halves. Although he did not get through for any spectacular runs he played a steady game, kicking well, in spite of the soggy ground of the ball. Smith will probably hold down the other position, as he is somewhat heavier than Fawcett and equally fast. He opened the practice at flying wing but was soon shifted back to the half-line.

On the line the weight of Gray Macdonald and the two Ross brothers, recent finds from interclass games, was a

great help in holding the firsts. Gray is an old hand at the game, and was supposed to be out for good. McEvenue however got him out again and he was ridding things up in fine shape yesterday, and got away for almost thirty yards at one time. In all probability he will play Saturday, especially as he is no longer needed as leader of the seniors' club.

The two Rosses, who played right inside and left schimmage, went through for big gains in the recent class games, and were promoted to the intermediate to help strengthen the line. Both of them kept their men well in check when defending. These two brothers are arrivals from McGill B.C. this year, and any need practice to become useful men.

Pont Armour was in his same job at quarter and handled his team with lots of snap. MacDonald filled Davies' place at centre schimmage and Rounthwaite made the third man. Charlton played on the left side of the scrum with Charlton next him. Masson was at right middle with Ross inside. Chantel and Pennock started at outside, but the former was forced to retire early with a troublesome knee. McCall replaced him. Smith at flying wing gave place to Rosenberg, who retired in favor of Smith about half way through the game.

Immediately after the line-up, Sinc McEvenue procured a ball patted white, and sent his aggregation through a strenuous signal practice in which the team showed lots of "pep" and a thorough acquaintance with their signals. Even the new men seem to know them.

With a good week's work, and no injuries the team should force St. Mike's to the limit to hold their lead.

There are but few attractions on Saturday afternoon, and the game with St. Michael's may be classed as the most important of the sporting events and should draw a good crowd.

## UNDERGRADS. ARE ENTERING HEARTILY INTO BASKETBALL

McGill Teams Expected to Finish High in First Divisions of Their Leagues

The basketball practices are each evening being characterized by better exhibitions. The boys are all getting down to the best of condition, and it will be very disappointing to many of the followers if the teams do not finish in at least the first division of each of their respective leagues.

There will be at least three teams representing McGill for the coming season. Besides the Intercollegiate team, there will be a team next in rank to the seniors entered in the Y. M. C. A. league, which will materialize shortly. Added to this a team will be entered in the league with M. A. A. A. A meeting was to have been held last evening to have dealt with this, but did not materialize.

## MEDICINE '17 ARE FACULTY CHAMPIONS

Defeated Med. '15 in Final by  
Decisive Score of 11 to 0

Medicine '17 managed to administer a rather bad defeat to Medicine '15 in the game yesterday in the Faculty championship. The game was played under great difficulties owing to the extremely muddy condition of the campus after yesterday's snowfall. The ground was so slippery that it was practically impossible to run any dis-

tance without falling, so the game consisted chiefly of bucks and kicks.

Medicine '15 were four men short, so two '17 men were loaned to them, and the teams played twelve a side. The additional weight of the '17 line enabled them to go over for a couple of touches, and the final score was 11-0, giving '17 the championship of the Faculty of Medicine. The line-up was as follows:

Medicine '15.—Flying wing, Belanger; halves, Eberts and Smith; quarter, Wilkes; scrummage, Tanney, Urquhart, Hyndeman; wings, Evans, Elliott, Mingie, Hunter, (17), Barr (17).

Medicine '17.—Flying wing—McDonald; halves, Renaud, Brown, Matthews; quarter, Whitley; scrummage, Sutherland, Church, McGregor; wings, O. McGregor, Cooper, Parsons, Tinning.

## FIRST LINE-UP PRACTICE OF WEEK CHARACTERIZED BY SNAPPY PLAY

Shaughnessy Put Football Squad Through Hard Drill Yesterday—Poor Condition of Campus Did Not Hamper Work-out—Many Substitutes Tried Out

## WICKSON, MATHEWSON AND WOOLLAT MAY BE GIVEN CHANCE

Saturday's Line-up Still Problematical—Timmins Shows Class at Outside Right—Norm Williamson May Start at Centre-scrummage

Shag and Sinc McEvenue yesterday afternoon put the boys through the first line-up practice since the R. M. C. battle Saturday. In spite of the mixture of snow, frost and slush on the campus, it was one of the snappiest work-outs of the season, and hopes are rising high that a splendid Red and White aggregation will face Varsity next Saturday.

Every senior and intermediate player was out. One of the features of yesterday's practice was the appearance of Ken Matheson, the second team's star plunger, on the senior line-up. Matheson played at right scrummage yesterday and showed all kinds of stuff. He appears to have the goods and it would not be surprising to see him on the line-up of the Red and White on Saturday. At any rate Shaughnessy will take him along as a substitute. Matheson got under the second team's backs in fine style yesterday and the onlookers were quite taken with his work.

George Laing, who developed "Charley Horse" after last Saturday's game, was out yesterday, but he did not do any heavy work.

John Abbott made his reappearance too, but did not take part in the game against the intermediates as his shoulder is still in pretty bad shape. All the other men showed few signs of stiffness.

As the campus was in pretty bad shape Coach Shaughnessy trotted his men out to the East Campus for a signal practice early in the afternoon. Several new plays were tried out, and they worked well.

These plays will likely be in the McGill repertoire on Saturday and should

puzzle the Varsity men to the limit. After a snappy signal practice in which all the men, including the spares took part, the team lined up on the main campus against the seconds. The going was pretty heavy, but nevertheless the teams got their plays away quickly and lined up with lots of pep. The practice yesterday in fact was one of the most successful so far, and Shaughnessy had to call the men very rarely.

The half line was composed of Draper, Woollat and Paisley and all three showed all kinds of class. Woollat was especially good yesterday. His catching and running were fine and considering the condition of the footing got in some great runs. Gendron played at flying wing and the red-headed ex-cadet showed great bursts of speed. In case of an accident to Jimmy Lee on Saturday, Gendron will fit in at this position. Jimmy Lee did not get out till late and so did not take part in the game.

Brophy contented himself with booting the ball around yesterday. He was pretty badly used up on Saturday and Shaughnessy is taking no chances with him.

Joe Donnelly, Chuck Waterous and Lemay were not used against the intermediates as Shag wants them to be fit for Saturday and isn't taking any chances of getting them hurt.

A noticeable feature of yesterday's practice was the good work of the substitutes on the line and it will not be at all surprising to see several of them in the game on Saturday.

Norm Williamson took Abbott's place at centre-scrummage and got the ball out well. Last year Shaughnessy trained Norm for this job and he should fill in nicely if Abbott is unable to play. Demuth and Matheson completed the scrummage and both did

well. Demuth has improved wonderfully this year and on Saturday was one of the best on the Red and White team. He has a fearless way of getting under backs and takes all kinds of chances. He held down Schwann and Blackstock to perfection when Varsity and McGill clashed here a few weeks ago and should repeat on Saturday.

Bill Hughes was at right inside and John Wickson was on the other side of the scrummage. Red McLean was in Waterous' place and Ross was in Lemay's. Both were used quite often and backed well. Jeffrey was in his old position of left outside and Timmins was on the other end. Tim has caught on to the signals in fine style and will likely be a fixture. He has all kinds of speed and is a mighty hard man to tackle when he gets going.

Montgomery seems to have completely recovered from the injuries he received in last week's game. He and Norman Forbes alternated at the key-stone position.

Montgomery got the plays away in good fashion yesterday and if he does as well Saturday Shag will have no cause to worry.

Seventy-five seats have been secured for those wishing to accompany the team and special sleepers are being arranged for. The tickets will be in the hands of Mr. Melville and will be on sale in Toronto on Saturday morning. Railway tickets can be secured at the Students Council office and owing to the cheap rate secured there should be quite a large band of supporters take the trip.

According to despatches from Toronto all the seats for the game on Saturday have been sold notwithstanding the counter attraction at the Rosedale grounds where Ottawa and Argos will fight it out.

## VARSIITY HAS A NEW PLAY

Was Worked Successfully Yesterday—Team Will Be Strong Saturday

(Over Our Own Leased Wireless.)

Toronto, Nov. 12, 5:00 p.m.—At an early hour this morning the man who is alleged to have telegraphed the Intercollegiate officials suggesting Ben Simpson as referee for Saturday's game was captured by guards from the insane asylum. He had been missing for several days, but no clue as to his whereabouts could be obtained until the sending of his unfortunate message. When asked why he did not include the name of J. B. MacArthur he refused to answer. He is said to be a dangerous case.

At ten o'clock this morning a meeting of the University Faculty was called for the purpose of devising a plan to prevent lectures in the different courses from developing into fanning bees. The conference broke up in disorder when one of the professors offered four to five on McGill.

Tommy Church caused a sensation at four o'clock by rushing into the Varsity dressing-room in spite of the doorkeeper's efforts to stop him. The genial city father was allowed to remain, however, when he announced that he had invented a new play. As the use of a derrick to hoist Pete Campbell over the McGill line was included in the diagram it has been thrown out.

5:10 p.m.—The Varsity work-out has just been concluded. All the alleged "cripples" were out and showed as good form as they ever did. A new play, in which Pete Campbell runs back and forth behind his own line, backed up successfully on several occasions. Maynard helps out in this play by standing behind the scrummage and dodging from side to side. This is expected to be a big ground-gainer on Saturday.

6:00 p.m.—The Varsity has just gotten out an extra stating that President Falcous will resign if Varsity fails to defeat McGill. The board of governors is looking for a new president.

12:00 p.m.—No further developments since last report. Rumored that Schwalm has developed the sleeping sickness, but story cannot be confirmed.

stand off the Indians, who are expert at throwing forward. It is a new thing for Carlisle and Dartmouth to meet on the gridiron and this fact will give rise to uncertainty in both camps as to the outcome of the game.

## CALIFORNIA HARRIERS HOLD DAILY PRACTICE

For Coming Cross-country Runs

—Two Teams Formed

Cross country running is at present claiming the whole attention of track men of the University of California. Already a large squad has turned out for training and under the direction of Coach Christie and Captain Earle Crabbe is getting in shape for the races to be held this month.

Captains for the teams which will participate in the interclass race on November 15 have been appointed. The coming race will be run on a course marked out on the old baseball field, concluding with several laps on the track, the total distance being about three miles. Medals will be given to the first three men finishing.

At present the squad of candidates is divided into two sections. The men are running daily on the campus for the most part.

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Gurd's Dry Ginger Ale is "All Right"

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## QUEEN'S HOCKEY CLUB ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

Hopes to Repeat Intercollegiate  
Performance of 1910—Boxing  
and Wrestling Club

The various Queen's University Athletic Associations are rapidly taking up their work for the winter months. Enthusiasm was the prominent note at the reorganization meeting of the Queen's Hockey Club last Monday night, held in the gymnasium.

Queen's in 1909 started the habit of winning the Intercollegiate Hockey trophy, now held by Toronto. She only continued it for one more year, collecting the trophy in 1910, but the hope was expressed at last night's meeting that she would resume the custom. The Kingston septette also captured the cup in 1906 and in 1904.

The officers of the team elected at the meeting are: K. MacKinnon will be captain this season. Honorary president, Prof. Calander; president, Prof. M. B. Baker; vice-president, L. S. Smith; secretary-treasurer, R. T. Smith; assistant secretary-treasurer, P. S. Kennedy; manager, M. Shields; honorary coach, Dr. J. J. Hartley; coach, Prof. M. B. Baker; and captain Campbell over the McGill line was included in the diagram it has been thrown out.

Another enthusiastic meeting was that of the Boxing, Fencing and Wrestling Club, who also elected their officers. They are as follows: Honorary president, Prof. MacDonald; president, R. J. Macdonald; vice-president, E. R. Robbs; secretary-treasurer, J. T. Mackay; committee, J. Carmichael, C. C. Scott, J. R. Roberts.

## HARVARD-YALE GAME BIG DRAWING CARD

Forty-four Thousand People  
Will Witness This Game  
Week From Saturday

Cambridge, Mass., November 12.—Forty-four thousand persons will see the annual football game between Harvard and Yale in the Stadium on Nov. 22 if present plans of Graduate Treasurer Fred W. Moore of Harvard are carried out. This is the number of applications which have been made for seats at the game—27,000 by Harvard men and 17,000 by Yale graduates and students. It will be the first time since this classic event assumed great spectator proportions that all applications have been honored. Applications have closed and there is nearly \$90,000 in the treasury of the Harvard Athletic Association awaiting disposition. No amateur sporting event in this country ever drew a greater "gate" it is believed.

## HARVARD CRIMSON RUNS

SCOREBOARD

Every play in the contest at Princeton Saturday afternoon was recorded on a large scoreboard in the Living Room of the Harvard Union. Reports were received by direct wire to the Harvard "Crimson" beginning immediately after the start of the game at 2 o'clock and continuing throughout the contest.

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## THE INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL SITUATION

Queens and R.M.C. Have Poor  
Prospects of Good League  
Standing, Says King-  
ston Paper

Queen's or R.M.C. will occupy the third and last position with a chance of Varsity being along with either team and tying for third place. If Queen's win from M.C.C. here on Saturday and Varsity lose to McGill, then Varsity will be runners-up and R.M.C. and Queen's will be tied for third place. But if Varsity win from McGill and R.M.C. beat Queen's, R.M.C. will be in third place and Queen's in the cellar. The game on Saturday between Queen's and R.M.C. will draw a large crowd and will be for the championship of the city. R.M.C. now have a nine-point lead over Queen's, which they got at the first game.—Kingston Standard.

At a joint meeting of the Athletic and Football Committees at Queen's Monday the question of appointing a professional coach for the rugby team was brought up and discussed but nothing was done as the Athletic Committee have the power to decide such matters and they will not say what conclusion they have come to in the matter. At the meeting both sides of the question were discussed at length and from all appearances it looks as if the idea of having a pro coach would fall through as the Athletic Committee are not in favor although the Football Committee are.

There was very little other business of importance done except the question of the advisability of running a joint excursion in connection with the K.C.I. Varsity and Queen's soccer vs. Varsity soccer games in Toronto on Saturday afternoon. It was not definitely decided to run the excursion but in all probability it will come off.



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## TEACHING OF ENGLISH

It has often been a matter of comment that a great disparity exists between the excellent English spoken by Asiatics, for whom it is an acquired language, and that spoken by those who claim it as their birthright. This disparity is immediately apparent when an Asiatic converses with one of a group of Occidental students.

Analysis of the reasons which account for the difference does not proceed far before it is apparent that the blame rests not upon the college or university, mainly, but upon forces that shape the pre-academic stage of the American lad's career. He comes to the study of English, as literature, with habits of speech originating and fixed while he has been growing up in the home, playing in the streets or in the fields, and consorting with adults and juveniles for whom the niceties of grammar, rhetoric and style have no meaning.

Not so does the Hindu of Calcutta or the Japanese of Tokio gain his first ideals of English. He hears it well spoken sooner than he hears it otherwise. His first models in prose and verse are not the hodge-podge of occidental urban dailies but the winnowed classics of the alien tongue which he has deliberately set about mastering. His teacher is not compelled to undo before he can begin to do, as is the case so often with the American teacher. From the very first stage of instruction to the last the alien student of English has the advantage over many who are its inheritors, because he derives from purer sources.

This being so, it is well to keep the fact in one's thought when disposed to find fault with the results of teaching of English in American schools and colleges. The formal educator is not the person who fixes juvenile standards. Parents, playmates and journalists all have a prior chance. Much of the teacher's work is to counteract the effect of theirs. Until he has done this he cannot proceed.

We in Canada are apt to assume that in this as in other regards we are much superior to our American neighbors. It is not necessary to go outside of our own University to realize that this is a mistake. Even more convincing proof may be obtained from conversation with any schoolboy in this city. McGill as one of the great leaders in such matters in Canada has here a direct responsibility. Has this responsibility been properly discharged in the past? Should not the nation demand of a University graduate a higher quality of English, both written and spoken, than it is now receiving?

Through the influence of a body of well trained graduates and through the more direct influence of trained educators the University can do much to influence the thought and practice of the nation.

Harvard, it should be noted, aware of this disparity and the criticism it calls forth, has set in operation a special investigation of the matter, to ascertain her precise responsibility. Her affirmed intention to make the use of good English count for more in rating her students' rank than it has counted during the past generation must be encouraging to all humanists.

## FIRST AID COURSES

Occasions are numerous when an accurate elementary knowledge of practical medicine and surgery, "First aid to the injured," is of supreme importance. In case of an accident one must be able to distinguish between serious symptoms and a temporarily abnormal condition.

The taking up of the study of "first aid" should be considered by students of the University as it is at times, an extremely useful thing to have a knowledge of. In another column of this issue is published an interview with Dr. Porter, who instituted a course in "First Aid" for mining students last year. This course will be continued this session, it is stated, if a sufficient number of undergraduates are enrolled. A similar course has been started at the R.V.C. The opportunity for obtaining instruction in this art is at hand and should on no account be neglected.

## The Loyalists And The American Revolution

Vox Populi, Which Inaugurated Fratricidal War in 1876, Had Very Uncertain Voice, Says Speaker Before Historical Club

The historical club, at its last meeting, listened to an interesting exposition on "The Loyalists and the American Revolution," in a paper read by E. F. L. Henson.

"I have not attempted to give you a chronological history of the period, with precise dates," he said, "nor is it possible with the short time at my disposal to trace the course of events province by province as they occurred in the American colonies. It is more the political and constitutional side of the subject which seems to me to be the most interesting aspect of it, and to suggest problems of world-wide historical interest.

When we consider the final cause of unrest in the American colonies, namely, the attempt of the British Parliament to tax her colonists, we must not for a moment imagine that the Loyalists or Tories championed Great Britain's action and the Whigs alone were opposed to it. Whigs and Tories alike were opposed to the imposition of these taxes and the only question at issue amongst them was the form which that opposition should take. It is true that there were ultra Tories amongst the Government officials and their friends who upheld the Acts of Parliament, but they played no part in the contest until they were forced into it by Whig aggression.

The Whigs held militant propensities from the earliest stages of the dispute while Tories acted in the hope of a peaceable solution without involving the colony. While the Whigs from the beginning seemed headstrong and willing to adopt the most unscrupulous methods for bringing about their desired ends; even those Tories who resented the taxes insisted upon more constitutional means being employed than those based upon what the Whigs vaguely termed the natural rights of man. The Loyalists throughout stood for the recognition of law as against rebellion in any form, for the unity of the Empire as against a separate independent existence of the colonies, and for monarchy instead of republicanism.

In other words, the Loyalists wished for no constitutional changes, and for the most part were satisfied with the existing order of things. The Whigs were primarily the aggressors, it was they who stirred up the revolutionary spirit, and set themselves to the work of converting the Loyalists to their way of thinking. When they failed to convince by rational means they adopted brute force which led not only to persecution but to a fratricidal war which Van Tyne describes as "having been rarely paralleled in the history of the world."

### NOT VOX POPULI.

Constitutionally, the position of the Whigs throughout the Revolution seems to me to have been indefensible, since they took upon themselves to be both law-makers and law-breakers. While trying to enforce rigid laws in the name of the Vox Populi they were breaking laws themselves of greater legal justification. It is even a very doubtful question whether the Congress did, in fact, represent the Vox Populi upon which alone had they any basis to act. The Vox Populi sounded with a very uncertain voice in the days of the Revolution when the great mass of Americans were as idle spectators in the game. The Revolution has, I think, with some justification, been called the work of an unscrupulous and desperate minority. A study of the political struggle between the Whig and the Tory seems to show that at both extremes of political thought there was a small body of positive and determined men, while between them lay the wavering neutral masses ready to move unresistingly in the direction given by the success of either Whig or Tory.

It has sometimes been imagined that the distinction between the Tory and the Whig party was largely one of class, that the Tories or Loyalists merely consisted of the Government officials and more aristocratic element of society; whereas the Whigs consisted largely of what was left. Statistics prove this not to have been the case, as all sections of society were amply represented in the ranks of the Loyalists from royal officials down to the small farmer. Religion, however, did play an important part in influencing partisans.

During the earlier part of the Revolution, before persecution had become general, members of the Church of England were unanimously Loyalists since with them loyalty to the King and obedience to law was a religious as well as a civic duty. To the member of the Church of England the monarchy is an indispensable principle of well-ordered government based upon Divine authority. Rebellion against the King is rebellion against God for His laws are God's laws.

The Puritans, on the other hand, were usually Whigs, their form of religion made them largely republican in sentiment, they looked upon obedience to monarchical authority as a menace to individual freedom, and laid more emphasis upon the "vox populi" than the laws of the King and his parliament. The sincerity of these champions of freedom and enemies of despotic government can best be judged when we consider their actions in the hour of triumph.

Let us first of all consider what justification the American colonists had for complaint against the British Government. Were the stamp duties and the tea duties sole causes for dissatisfaction, or were they merely the climax of trouble that had been brewing for some time? In order to answer these

questions we need to refer briefly to England's previous attitude towards her North American colonies.

### ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

Up to the outbreak of the Seven Years' War in 1756 England's attitude had been one of complete indifference; so much so that Massachusetts enjoyed a Commonwealth, had carried on war, signed treaties, and agreed to articles of Confederation without even consulting the Home Government. Acts of trade restricting colonial commerce were on the statute books, but had never been enforced. When the Seven Years' War broke out, however, it necessitated a number of British troops being stationed in the North American colonies. These troops did not seem to get into very close sympathy with the colonists, although they were intended to help them conquer the French. The colonists, left to themselves so long, looked upon the British troops as intruders, were jealous of the English officers who in the same rank superseded colonial officers, and resented the necessity of billeting the soldiers at the command of the English Government instead of the colonial legislation. To add to these petty annoyances the English Government, being hard up for funds through the war, decided about 1762 to enforce the Acts of Trade for the first time.

In 1763 Grenville and the King's friends came into power. Grenville did not, as the colonists expected, withdraw the British troops from North America, as he quite conceivably considered them necessary for defence against any possible trouble arising from the recently conquered French of Canada or the Indians. Thus, in 1765, the famous Stamp Act was passed as a means of deriving a revenue for the support of these troops. While Grenville's bill was passed unopposed in an almost empty House, it aroused a storm of opposition in America and the Act became a dead letter. It was England's first attempt to levy a direct tax on her North American colonies and it was then that the great question or principle of "no taxation without representation" was raised.

The British Government claimed that her colonies were represented through commerce and commercial interests, and the Earl of Chatham himself, though opposed to the Act, admitted England's right to legislate for her colonies. The Stamp Act of itself seemed to me to have been perfectly fair as a means of raising money for the support of the troops from the colonists whom they protected. This Act, however, was repealed by Lord Rockingham in 1766. The colonists had no sooner finished rejoicing over this than Townsend, in 1767, levied a duty to be paid at American ports on glass, red and white lead, paper, and tea. This brought about such bitter opposition that in 1768 troops and warships were sent to Boston to keep order.

### FIRST BLOODSHED.

This led to the first bloodshed in 1770, which was known as the "Boston massacre," when the soldiers gored on the crowd in a riot and three or four were killed. On the same day as the "Boston massacre," Lord North introduced into the British Parliament an Act repealing all the American duties, except the tax on tea. The Whig element of the American colonists, however, seemed ripe for revolution, and the Tories, though opposed to a revolution, resented the action of the British Government. The well known "Boston Tea Party" came as the final crisis in 1773; England's wrath was aroused, she blockaded the port of Boston, and determined upon drastic measures to quell the rebellious colonial spirit. It has been necessary to enumerate these few facts which led up to the revolution and the War of Independence, in order to grasp thoroughly the grievances which the colonies complained of.

Although it can be seen that the English Parliament made the most inexcusable political blunders, nevertheless I don't think it can be proved in a single instance that she acted unconstitutionally. The taxes she proposed to levy were not for purposes of exploiting the colonies, but for making them self-supporting rather than a burden to the Mother Country. The Stamp Tax, as I have already pointed out, was for purposes of supporting the colonial troops, the money raised being merely the price of protection, and I may add that the Townshend duties were intended to provide for the salaries of the royal governors.

American historians lay a great deal of stress upon the insult that was offered to the colonial army by their officers being subjected to officers of equal rank in the English regulars. I must say I cannot see how any impartial observer could think this surprising as colonial troops are not usually as proficient in discipline and training as English regulars who receive their training under more favorable conditions.

In summary, however, I think we can say that the billeting of troops on the colonists, the superior recognition of English officers above colonials, the enforcement of the Acts of Trade, and the so-called "taxation without representation," all contributed towards bringing about the American Revolution, coming as these things did, after a long period of almost complete independence owing to England's indifference.

### LOYALISTS TRUE.

In view of this can we join the Whigs in accusing the Loyalists of being enemies to freedom and the natural rights of man, because they remained true to their allegiance and insisted

upon upholding the principles of the British Constitution? Would they have enjoyed more freedom under some other European power, say France, Spain, or Holland? France had recently ceded Canada to England, and when she recognized the Declaration of Independence in defiance of Great Britain, it must have seemed plain to any Loyalist that such independence would only be enjoyed until such an opportune time arrived when France could come and take over the management of their affairs. Had it not been for the French revolution there is little reason to doubt that France, in alliance as she was with Spain, would have found little difficulty, in conquering America, as she was then, for herself, and with the help of a sympathetic French population to the north of her, might have managed a reconquest of Canada. The Whig policy in allying themselves with France to win independence seems almost inconceivable when one considers the former were Puritans, the latter Roman Catholics, and that the Quebec Act was the cause of one of the grievances entertained by the American revolutionists on the score that it gave the French to the north of them the full privileges of the Roman Catholic Church which would endanger the freedom of their Protestant worship.

It seems to me that apart from the point of view of patriotism, the Loyalists, from a diplomatic standpoint, were justified in taking the stand they did. In the first place, they had every reason to expect that it was only a matter of time before Great Britain would send them adequate troops to crush the rebels, and even in the case of the success of the Revolutionists to win independence, they could not have expected to foresee the full significance of the French Revolution and the coming of Napoleon. With them it probably resolved itself into a question between English and French supremacy, and it was evident that the measure of freedom enjoyed by English colonists was greater than that of French colonists.

Apart from the Loyalists being guilty of opposing freedom by supporting the British Government, they were supporting a Government who gave her colonists more freedom than any other European power did. The Loyalists, moreover, soon began to see that the unscrupulous and unconstitutional methods adopted by the Whigs to serve their own ends would lead, as it has done, to such tyranny and despotism, as would surpass anything the British Government were ever capable of. This paper would be far from complete unless I gave you some tangible examples to bear out this statement and illustrate how the noble Whigs moulded the American Constitution by the most unconstitutional methods after murdering or banishing all who opposed them.

### WHIGS INTOLERANT.

The day after the first of the tea-ships came into the harbour at Boston, the Whigs showed not only their determination upon uncompromising resistance, but also an intolerance towards all who might differ from them. They addressed their appeal to "friends, brethren, and countrymen," and then proceeded—"That worst of all plagues, the detested tea, shipped for this port by the East India Company, is now arrived in this harbour. The hour of destruction or manly opposition to the machinations of tyrannical stares you in the face. Every friend to his country, to himself, and to posterity, is now called upon to meet at Faneuil Hall at nine o'clock this day (at which time the bells will ring) to make united, and successful resistance to the last, worst, and most destructive measure of administration."

## Students

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This paper branded with the name of enemy to his country, to himself, and to posterity, every man who was indifferent or opposed to its sentiments. The persecution of the thirty-six councillors appointed on the King's writ of "mandamus" in accordance with the new Regulating Acts in Massachusetts again illustrates what respect for personal freedom these Sons of Liberty had. The house of one Timothy Ruggles was attacked in the night and he was ordered to depart. He promised to leave by the time the sun was an hour high and when he went to fetch his horse found that the mob had cropped its mane and tail and painted its whole body.

Israel Williams, though old and infirm, was taken from his home at night by a mob, placed in a house with the doors and chimney closed, and smoked for several hours; as the poet Trum bull put it, "they smoked old Williams to a whig." When the poor old man was let out half suffocated they got him to sign a paper not to serve on the "mandamus council."

The unscrupulous methods they adopted for forcing signatures from their opponents becomes almost ludicrous. Thomas Oliver, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, was about to enter his carriage one afternoon when a crowd of three or four thousand, one quarter of them armed, came up and surrounded his house. A committee came to him and demanded a resignation from his seat in the council. He protested, but they insisted on his signing a paper. "The crowd pressed up to his window and he could hear them swearing they would have his blood if he refused. His family was greatly distressed by these threats, and moved by their solicitude, he gave way and wrote beneath the recantation: "my house at Cambridge being surrounded by four thousand people in compliance with their commands I sign my name, "Thomas Oliver."

### THE WHIG COMMITTEES.

The Whigs organized committees along the same lines as those of the French Revolution although they were not as bloody minded. The more written recantation of a Tory usually cancelled the offences of opinion, though refusal (and you in the name of liberty), brought upon the offender imprisonment, banishment, and sometimes loss of life.

The document of the American Congress in support of what the Whigs called the "Defensive Association," closed with the bold statement of their political intolerance: "We will hold all those persons inimical to the liberties of the colonies who shall refuse to subscribe this Association." This was the proclamation of a civil war, it no longer even countenanced neutrality. Insult and threats met non-associates at every turn: brute force rather than reason was the rule of the day.

At Fort Johnson Governor Martin described how Colonel Ash appeared at the head of a body of between four and five hundred men menacing the people with military execution if they did not immediately subscribe an association called the "Defensive Association." When this colonel was asked his authority for such arbitrary proceedings he only pointed to the men he had assembled. "They were obliged to sign," the Governor added bitterly "What their consciences revolted at and abhorred."

ence the Whigs boldly proclaimed "For prayers of peace the King has tendered the sword; for liberty, chains; for safety, death; loyalty to him is now treason to our country." Henceforward the Tory was no longer regarded as a political opponent to be coerced, but as a traitor.

From this time, a Loyalist writer has observed that the Americans advanced in independence. "At the beginning of the contest they were independent of principle, independent of credit, and independent of all gratitude to the Mother Country. Since which time thousands have been independent of cash, clothing, law, liberty, domestic comfort, and every social enjoyment."

LOYALIST HARDSHIPS. Time will not permit me to dwell on the relentless persecution and gross injustice that Loyalists suffered at the hands of the Revolutionists after independence had been recognized. All suspected Loyalists were proscribed and thrown into gaol if they refused to take the new oath. The test laws were often administered by ignorant and brutal men. The "Black List" of Pennsylvania alone contained four hundred and ninety names of persons attainted with high treason. Among those who suffered the extreme penalty we have a pathetic account of two citizens of Philadelphia, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Carle, who had shown great zeal for the British cause. When the British army evacuated they remained, although warned of their danger, and were at once seized and brought to trial by the returning Whigs. They were condemned to be hanged. Mr. Roberts' wife and children went before Congress and on their knees, supplicated for mercy but in vain. Both these men showed fortitude and composure as with halters round their necks they were walked to the gallows behind a cart "attended with all the apparatus which makes such scenes horrible." Roberts at the gallows told his audience that his conscience acquitted him of guilt, that he suffered for doing his duty to his sovereign, and that his blood would one day be required at their hands. Turning to his children he charged an exhortation to remember his principles for which he died, and to adhere to them while they had breath. "Thousands were banished many had to flee for their lives. Families were driven from their estates, robbed wholesale, and left to poverty and want."

The Loyalist cause lived longest in New America, but all eventually had to acknowledge defeat according to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Their cause had probably failed through lack of organization and an over-confidence in the ultimate triumph of Great Britain which was doomed to disappointment. During the war they were inadequately supported and the British troops' overbearing attitude towards them gave them little encouragement.

MINISTERS INCOMPETENT. It was unfortunate that the reins of government at the beginning of the contest were in the hands of incompetent ministers, but it is a question whether independence was not inevitable sooner or later.

Although historians claim that during the earlier part of the Revolution there was no thought of any Declaration of Independence, nevertheless it seems to me that from the Peace of Paris in 1763 the colonists were determined to tolerate no interference in their affairs from England. In their opposition to all legislation by the British Government, it appears that although they may have entertained no idea of any formal declaration of independence, nevertheless they were going to insist upon being virtually independent by strongly opposing any attempts at outside interference. Had the British Parliament reverted to the old policy of her completely indifferent attitude which existed before the seven years' war, then no trouble might have arisen; but during that period, when the "Old Colonial System" was still in vogue, she was under such conditions enjoying more or less complete independence.

Perhaps it has ultimately turned out a good thing for England that she lost America, but the whole affair was a dark blot on her fame which it took many years to wipe out. She may truly be said to have betrayed the Loyalists into the hands of the revolutionists, but she partly wiped out that stigma after the war by giving generous grants of land and money to those refugees and exiles who had fought for her honor.

To-day, then, descendants, known as the United Empire Loyalists, may well be proud of their ancestors who suffered persecution and exile rather than submit to anarchy and rebellion against the British Constitution.